THE SHIPPING BILL.

Further Debate Upon This Important Measure in the Senate.

Rather a Lively Colloquy Between Senators Beck and Dawes,

In Which the Able Kentucky Statesman Loses His Temper and Says Bitter Things.

The Virginia Contested Election Case Disposed of-O'Ferrall Admitted.

THE SENATE.

THE SENATE.

The shipping bill was still further considered in the senate yesterday.

Mr. Miller, of New York, addressed the senate in favor of the bill. He criticised Mr. Vest's position, and insisted that free ships would not solve the problem of the merchant marine. All the leading merchants who had been before the sen, ate committee that investigated the subject had, he said, agreed that free ships would be no relief. One Mr. Griscomb advocated the adoption by the United States of the French system of bounties, and Mr. Houston advocated liberal pay for carry-

and Mr. Housion advocated liberal pay for earrying the mails.

Mr. Vest asked whether the French did not also give a bounty on foreign-built vessels bought by Frenchmen and used in the comperce of France.

Mr. Miller replied that as he understood it that was not the fact. France gave a bounty for vessels built in French yards, and a bounty of 50 cents a ton for every thousand miles run. The result was that many English shipbuilders had transferred their yards to France. He showed that nine foreign countries paid last year to their own ships for carrying their own foreign mails \$20,345,000, while the United States paid last year to their own ships in the foreign service only \$43,000 for the carriage of our foreign mails. Perhaps that was all that it would be wise to give at present, but Mr. Miller thought that if wisdom prevailed, we would be giving not less than \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 a year for our toreign mail service, and giving bountles not only to steamships, but to sailing vessels.

Mr. McPherson and that since the constwise

adiling ressets.

Mr. McPherson said that since the coastwise
trade was a protected trade he would protect it
throughout all its branches; he would favor protection to home commerce, but would make foreign commerce as free as the ocean on which it

cign commerce as free as the ocean on which it sailed.

Mr. Frye inquired if the senator favored the preservation of American shippards.

Mr. McPherson replied that he did.

Mr. Frye said that when England fifty years ago began paying subaldies. Portugal was almost her equal on the seas. England persuaded Portugal to stop building ships, and the result was that Portugal was hardly mentioned to-day. There was not a shippard in all Portugal that could even repair the crosshead of a United States ship that put into the port of Lisbon last year.

Mr. McPherson inquired how England had induced Portugal to stop building ships.

Mr. Frye replied that she done it by cajoling Portugal, as she had explements of the ratios in her treaties.

Mr. McPherson moved some amendments of

Mr. McPherson moved some amendments of

Mr. McPherson moved some amendments of detail to the amendment offered by Mr. Vest, among them one to exclude the free admission of engines used in ships, but permitting the admis-sion of all material for the construction of engines.

Mr. Morrill said that it had been absolutely contended that the existing tariff laws prevenied our having a shipping business. An American vessel could go abroad and take freights from any portion of the world to any other port. The protective tariff increased American wages, but other causes also contributed to that result. We gave 160 acres of land to every immigrant, and so long as we did that no strong, athletic man coming to America would go into the occupation of the sailor. Besides, the business of shipping was vastly overdone. Recently Mr. Morrill had read a statement in a nowspaper to the effect that the English ship owners had agreed among themselves to take off one-third of their ships, and the owners of the remaining ships were to make up the loss of those whose ships were so taken off. If free ships were permitted here, Mr. Morrill said, shippullding would become a lost art in this country.

Mr. Heck severely criticised the navigation laws. He read from the navigation laws to show that in case of European war English ships could not be registered here.

Mr. Hale said the English registry laws were much more strict than ours, yet American shipping went to England on the broaking out of the war.

Mr. Bock said that that was merely an argument Mr. Morrill said that it had been absolutely con-

war.

Mr. Book said that that was merely an argument that men would perjure themselves, and that perjury would get around anything. He thought it a poor argument.

any would get around anything. He thought it a poor argument.

Mr. Hale remarked that it was not a character of perjury which the couris could touch.

Mr. Beck replied that it might not be so with a court under a republican administration; he did not think it would. Mr. Hale reported that no-body would ever think even of prosecuting it under a democratic administration.

Mr. Beck reported the constwise trade as a great wrong. It was an absolute monopoly. Its good point was that it trained saliors who would be useful in case of war.

from Kentucky.

Mr. Beck, with great warmth, replied that this

Among the bills which were reported favorably from committees and placed on the calendar were the following:

Hy Mr. Hale, from the committee on paval affairs: An eriginal oill regulating the rotirement of officers of the United states havy and marine orps.

Also, from the committee on appropriations, ith amendments, the agricultural appropriation

bill,
By Mr. Cullom, from the committee on pensions,
with an amendment. The house bill granting a
pension to Mrs. Louisa V. Kilpatrick, widow of
Judson Kilpatrick.
By Mr. Riddleberger: Authorizing suits fordam?
age in cases of death caused by the wrongful act,
negligence, or default of a person or corporation
in the District of Columbia.

THE HOUSE.

The house was principally occupied yesterday in considering the Virginia contested election case of O'Ferrall vs. Paul. When it was called up by Mr. Lowery, Mr. Miller urged that, as the minority of the committee had not had time to prepare its report, the case go over until Wednesday. Mr. Turner thought the request could be granted, but Mr. Lowery refused and Mr. Miller raised the question of consideration.

The house determined by a vote of year 42, mays os, to consider the case. Though this voic can in no sense be regarded as a test vote upon the tariff bill, it is not without its bearing ou that measure. It is understood that Mr. O'Ferrall will vote against striking out the cuacting clause of the Morrison bill, and owing to the anticipated closenous of the vote on that quantion, the value of a single vote is apparent. In speaking for the minority of the committee on election, Mr. Hophenri, referred to the matter, saying that some remarkable exigency must have arisen to laduce

the gentleman from ludisms (Mr. Lowery) to outrage propriety and trample on decemer by calling the case up before the minority had had an opportunity to have its views printed.

After a long debnie J. S. Wiss spoke-strongly and bitterly in opposition to the calms of O Ferrall, denounced the democratic party for inconsistency and acoused its of attempting to steal a seat in the house on festimony on which a man would not shoot a pointer dog for eating eage. He knew that his own seat was in peril, but he defied the democratic party. The house was about to see a Virginia bour bon riding into it on Barmini's mile from Indiana. It was a fitting time for Virginia bour bon riding into it on Barmini's mile from Indiana. It was a fitting time for Virginia bour bon with hands smeared which the blood of murdered negrous, with ballots stranged and stolen, and with every line violated. They come up to the fountain head of mail on comocracy to be signed with the cross of national fraud. Immediately G. D. Wise and Mr. Cabell were on their feet to reply, but Mr. Lowry awourd his foor and demanded the previous question, thus cutting of further debate.

The first vote, which was on the minority resolution declaring that O Ferrall is not entitled to the seal, was ken't-year St, may he's a strict party vote, excest that Mr. Cost, or lowe, voted with the repositions in the stimmative. The resolution seating O Ferrall was as 1 ptc1, and that goutlens appeared at the bar of the house and took the oath of office.

To ENTERTAIN THE MANDERS EMBASY.

Mr. Washburn asked leave to report from the

inan appeared at the one of the house and took the oath of office.

To ENTERTAIN THE STANGAR EMBASSY.

Mr. Washburn asked leave to report from the committee on someoprations a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses attending the viet of the spicial embassy from man, but Mr. Weller objected.

The night ecosion was not clouds on the tariff, and speeches were made by Messis, Cook, Young, Holman, Woodward, Morgan, Ferrell, Compelly, Davis, Millard, Snyder, Hopkins, James, Miller of Texas, Breekenridge, Oates, and Taylor.

The stendance during the evening was small, and during the latter part of Mr. Taylor's speech dwindled down to the speaker and the occupant of the chair. of the chair.
The house at 11:20 adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS. The senate in executive session yesterday con-rmed the following nomination: James Connelly, or Illinois, to be solicitor of the

POLITICAL NOTES.

"George," remarked the skeleton of the lamented James K. Polk, gently tapping the skull of the late Mr. Dallas to attract the deceased statesman's attention, "the demand for the 'old ticket' keeps up. Isn't it most time for you and me to put in our bid?"—Brooklyn

The ill-success of Mr. Hewitt in exposing Secretary Chandler's irregularities should warn the democrats that when they next want to make it lively for that veteran poli-tician they should select some spokesman whose projectiles do not always assume the nature of a boomerang.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The bourbon line is now decidedly broken The bourbon line is now decidedly broken in Virginia. Gen. Mahone and his followe a must now be recognized as out and out republicans, for they have resolved to fight under this name. There is big hope for the south when leading men like Mahone split the bourbon cohorts and take with them progressive democratic leaders.—Laucaster (Ps.)

A Boston paper, which is enthusiastically in favor of Edmunds, estimates Blaine's vote on the first ballot at 305, and sagely remarks that that is an ominous number. This is the most absurd point yet made against the pros-pects of the Maine statesman. At least a third of the delegates to the republican convention have yet to be chosen, and no man knows anything definite about the vote for any candidate.—Cleveland Lemier.

There is a good deal of Butlerian impudence left in the keeping of the Massachusetts democrats since their chief was retired to private life. For instance, Mr. Plympton, chairman of the democratic state committee, told the covention at Worcester to-day that all that is good in Gov. Robiuson's adminis-tration has been an adoption of ex-Gov. But-ler. Mr. Plympton has a fine example of that sort of check which is sometimes defined as "brass mounted."—Hartford Post.

The Massachusetts republican convention The Massachusetts republican convention to-day indorsed President Arthur in warmer terms than have been used in his praise by any republican convention held in a northern state. The situation grows more cynical with every one of these resolutions. If he is so good a president why didn't you renominate him? will be a democratic conundrum nate him? will be a democratic conundrum not easy to answer, if next June finds the republican standard in other hands,—Boston Traveller.

Mr. Tilden has taken a somewhat nove but uumistakable way to signify his readiness to accept the democratic nomination for the presidency. Yesterday he sold a great deal of Union Pacific stock, and, contrary to deal of Union Pacific stock, and, contrary to custom, took care to have the fact proclaimed upon the housetops. This is notice to whom it may concern that the barrel will be fully replenished and another campaign worthy the ten-millionaire of cipher alley inaugu-rated. All the rills and rivulets in the party will be fed from that fountain-head, and if he cannot be elected the boys can have lots of the running his campaign. Chicago Later

pood point was that it trained sailors who would be useful in case of war.

Mr. Haie denied that it was a monopoly.

Mr. Dawes inquired if the law did not permit all the capital of the country togo into that trace, and, if no, why could not the monopoly, if any existed, be broken down by American capital as well as by foreign capital?

Mr. Beek denied the right of congress to give a few men the right to build ships for this country. He denied the right of the legislative power to say to the farmer of Virginia or the Carolinas that he cannot hirs any vahiose he chooses to carry his corn, cotton, or cattle.

Mr. Bey as haid everybody having money enough could build ships and everybody else could use them. There was no monopoly in the thing issuit, but there was no monopoly in the thing issuit, but there was no monopoly in the thing issuit, but there was no monopoly in the thing issuit, and that was what hurt the feelings of the senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Beek, with great warmth, repiled that this cannot have over drawn near the expiration of their term of effice so firmly rooted in the hearts of the people as is Mr. Arthur. To make his position in this respect clear, it should be remembered that when he took office it was thought he would prove a factional ruler. Instead, he has not only healed party dissensions, but there was just this in it. there was a discrimination between our own citizens and foreigners, and that was what hurt the feelings of the senator from Kentucky.

and that was what hurt the feelings of the senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Beek, w th great warmth, replied that this last piece of meanness did not excuse the sonator from Massacausetts [Mr. Daves] from failing to answer to the point, more failing to answer to the point, more failing to answer to the point, more failing to answer to the point, and that raises a bushel of wheat would not enable him to do it. The senator had not been able to meet the point, and so could only insimuate that he [Mr. Beck] was operating in the interest of foreigners against the American people. He [Mr. Beck] had the interests of the American people as much at near as had the sonator from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes], and he [Mr. Beck] would not, that he would despite himself if he went to intimate that the senator from Massachusetts would be working in he interest of any but the sonator make a suggestion that the people was been made to effect this result. —Chicago News.

While Mr. Beck] would foreigners against the American people as much at heart saying that when a senator make a suggestion that the point of the favorites, who was the far the interest of any but the American people, he must decline to yield to him.

Mr. Frye noped to sective un animous connent to the taking of a vote to-day at 30 clock.

Mr. Beck replied that he could not consent to shutting off debate on so important a measure and bringing it to a vote white the shipping full aiready passed by the house was in the senator and bringing it to a vote white the shipping full aiready passed by the house was in the senator and bringing it to a vote white the shipping full aiready passed by the house was in the senator and wasting action.

Mr. Frye said he had had the house hill laid on the senator and bringing at the fact of the senator in the taken was the senator in the senator had a senator to the senator having bulls in charge -financing the bill.

Mr. Beck replied that he could not consent to shutting off debate on so important a measure and bringing it to a vote while

shutting off debate on so Important a measure and bringing it to a vote while the shipping bill aiready passed by the house was in the senace and awaiting action.

Mr. Frey said he had had the house bill laid on the table when it came to the senate, in order that he might have an opportunity of taking it up.

Mr. Brey said he had had the house bill laid on the table when it came to the senate, in order that he might have an opportunity of taking it up when, in his judgment (he being in charge of the senate bill), it might be proper to take it up.

Mr. Beek rumarked that he was glant in hear this, but he could not consent to closing the debate to day. Mr. Logan said senators would doubtless be in better humor to-day.

Mr. Frye gave notice that he would endeavor to have the bill acted on to-day.

Among the bills which were reported favorably from committees and placed on the calendar were the following:

By Mr. Hale, from the committee on naval

It is becoming more and more evident that the policy of making personal attacks on prominent republican candidates by the over-zealous and passionate friends and organs of each, inevitably leads toward contentions of each, inevitably leads toward contentions of the most extreme and examplerating sort, President Arthur, Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Blaine have in turn been assailed with a malice and rancer more appropriate for the last days of a presidential campaign than for the middle of a struggle for the nomination. It is singular that neither of these prominent candidates has been attacked with special virulence or to any great extent for recent candidates has been attacked with special virulence or to any great extent for recent acts or omissions in the public service. They are well known by their countrymen. Their records are familiar. All have been efficially before the public in very high places since the last presidential campaign was fought out. Three years ago Vice President Arthur presided with grace and dignity over the senate of which Mr. Edmunds was one of the most consulence and munds was one of the most conspicuous and munus was one of the most conspicuous and honored members. Mr. Blaine was President Garfield's secretary of state. Mysterious Frovidences have changed the positions of Mr. Arthur and Mr. Blaine, but they and Mr. Edmunds have been constantly before the American people for judgment as to their relative merits and demerits, and as to their relative merits and demerits, and as to their conducts and canacity a statemen. That

DIAMOND POLICE.

Precautions Used in South African Diamond Mines to Prevent Theft.

"The diamond police of South Africa form wonderful institution," a gentleman lately from the diamond mines at Cape Colony said They are appointed by the government, and are incorruptible, although you may hardly believe that. John Fry, their chief, is a most remarkable man, and has the best memory of any one I have ever met. He was formerly a judge. His present position is one of the greatest importance in South Africa. He is about 50 years of age, and very quiet in his manner. He has under him many white Hobert Smith's Son's India Pale Ale. detectives, each of whom employs forty or fifty black men and women to aid him in discovering the thefts of diamonds from the

"Are many diamonds stolen?"
"In the thirteen years that the diamond mines around the Cape have been worked, more than \$12,000,000 worth of diamonds have been stolen. The miners are Caffres, who steal the diamonds every chance they get. Take, for instance, the diamond mines of Kimberly, which are two miles in diameter. In them are forty or fifty mining companies and nearly twenty thousand unhers and other employes. The diamonds are imbedded in dark-colored rock, which is blasted out. The dark-colored rock, which is blasted out. The fragments containing the goins are spread out on a level field and left to the action of the atmosphere. In a few weeks the rock crumbles away and the diamonds are gathered. In blasting out the rock there are often found free diamonds, which the miners try to steal. The Caffres are divided into little squads of fifteen, which are under the charge of a white overseer, who never turns his back to them. If one of the Caffres picks up a free diamond without being seen he swallows it. That is the only way they can conceal it, as they are scarched before and after they go into the mines.

"Where are they searched?"

"In houses built for the purpose. When a man goes to work he first enters the search houses, as they are called, where he is com-

man goes to work he first enters the search houses, as they are called, where he is compelled to remove all his garments and to put on canvas trowsers and a jacket which have no pockets in them. On their return from work they are again sourched, after which they are allowed to change their canvas suits for their own clothes. The searchers receive \$40 a week salary. But these precautions by no means prevent the stealing of diamonds. It is impossible to entirely provent the stealing, but the precautions keep the stealing down to a very large extent. The searching, however, is only a small matter compared with the other precautions."

"What are they?"

"Unless the diamonds can be disposed of after they are stolen there is little good in

after they are stolen there is little good in stealing them, and toward preventing the sale of stolen diamonds the diamond police have done much. Each diamond buyer, seller, cutter, and broker must have a license from the government. The licensed diamond buyer must keep a register, in which he is required to enter the size weight and appearance quired to enter the size, weight, and appearance of each diamond he buys, the name of the person from whom he buys it and the price paid. He must also enter on the same regis-ter each diamond that he sells, and the name of the person whom he sells it. If he is suspected of buying stolen diamonds, the diamond police quietly seal up his place, and compare his stock and the records on the and compare an steez and the records on the register. If they do not tally, and it is apparent he has been buying stolen diamonds, he is sent to prison to await trial. If he is convicted, he may be sentenced anywhere from five years to twenty years' imprisonment. If a man buys or sells diamonds without a license he is subject to the same remailty." "What is the cost of a license?"

"The license itself costs \$1,000 a year, but in addition the applicant has to deposit \$10,-000, to be used as ball for himself if arrested." "How often are the registers examined?"

"At the end of each month they are all sent to Mr. Fry, who examines and compares them. If some of them appear suspicious even, Fry has the right to close up the dealers' places and to examine their stock. He has also the power of a magistrate. He is so sharp that he can detect a discrepancy at a glance."

glance."

"Is it not possible to buy and sell stolen diamonds without being found out?"

"Anything is possible, but there is a great risk. If a person without a license buys or sells a single diamond, he knows that if he is found out he may pass the next fifteen years of his life behind prison bars. The diamond police have secret agents, both black and white. Many of the blacks are women. If a minor is suspected of stealing diamonds one or more of those secret agents are told to watch him. The agent makes the miner's watch him. The agent makes the miner's acquaintance in a casual way, gains his confidence, and has him locked up. Any diamond broker who is suspected of buying stelen diamonds is also watched. The police send a Caffre, who is in their employ, to him with a diamond to sell. The Caffre tells the broker that he found or stole it. If the broker have it he is arrested and the the broker buys it he is arrested, and the diamond found in his possession is used as evidence against him at his trial."
"Have these diamond police to do with the detection of crimes other than the stealing

of diamonds? It is a department established by the government for the one purpose of proteeting the diamond mining companies, who may to the government for this protection 10 per cent, of the gross receipts."

A Herote Man.

Lattimore Herald., The boldest man in this country lives at Hills-boro', ill., and his name is issue Melain, and the particular act which entities him to distinction is that he has married his mother-in-law. If we could impress upon foreign powers the idea that every man in America possessed this same sublime hearism of soul we would have no need of an army or a navy. A man who would marry his mother-in-law would shaply smile at a threat to turn a Krupp gun to him.

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For Annapolis 6-30 a. m. and 4-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday S DRIA AND PREDERICKSBUHG BAIL. AND ALEXANDHIA AND WASHING. TON KALLIGAD. POR SEASON OF THE STATE OF

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Leave from R. & P. Denot as follows: Sai5 A. M. — Way Mail (daily, except Sunday), for Clifton Forge and intermediate stations on C. 5.135 A. M.—Way Mall (daily, except Sunday), by Chinon Forgs and intermediate stations on C. Chinon Forgs and intermediate stations on C. d. O. Ry.
5.16 P. M.—LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI FAST LINE (BALLY). Solid train, with Pulman exers to Louisville Richmond to Cincinnati without change; arriving, Columbus, Ohio, at 4500 p. m.; Vinchester, 2155 p. m.; Checimant, 6:20 p. m.; Lexington, Bills p. m.; 1940 p. d. Carly, except, Sunday), for Aschbard, Ky., and intermediate slations on the color of t

H. W. FULLER, C. W. SMITH, FRANK TRIGG, G. P. Agt, Gen. Man'r, N. E. Pas. Agt. THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND BAILWAY. THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTH-

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5010 P. M.—Louisville Fast Line, daily, via Churfottesville, to Cincinnati, Louisville, and all
Western Points. Pullman Sleeping Cars Washlouis to Louisville.
10:40 P. M.—Semithern Madi and Express, daily, to all
points wouth and Southwest, via Dainville and
Charlotte. Daily, except Souday, with C. &
Lity, Pullman Sleeping Cars Washington, Via
Pullman Sleeping Cars duthants. to New
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